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LE BERCEAU.

Procedings of Friday, April 23, in the houſe of repreſentatives, upon the reſolution of Mr. Griſwold, relative to the repairs of the Berceau.

Mr. *Griſwold* offered the following reſolution.

"*Reſolved*, that the Committee to whom was referred the meſſage of the Preſident of the United States, reſpecting the French corvette Berceau, be inſtructed to enquire, whether any further appropriations are neceſſary to cover the expenſe which has ariſen for the purchaſe and repairing that veſſel for the French government, and for advancing to her officers their monthly pay."

Mr. *Griſwold* ſaid, that this was a ſubject which required inveſtigation. In his opinion, it was clear and certain, that the repairs upon the Berceau were made without any appropriation to cover the expenſe, and although he ſhould not object to an appropriation at this time to cover that expenditure, yet he thought the ſubject ought to be underſtood, and the error ought to be corrected by a law of the preſent ſeſſion.

He ſaid that the Berceau was purchaſed for the United States, under an order from the Navy department of the 19th December, 1800—that on the 20th of March, 1801, the ſecretary directed the veſſel to be given up, under the treaty, to Mr. Pichon, the agent of France, and on the *1ſt day of April*, the ſecretary of the Navy gave a further order in the following words:

Secretary of the Navy to Samuel Brown, Eſq.

"I have to requeſt that you will be pleaſed to aſcertain without delay the ſtate the French national ſhip Le Berceau was in at the time of her capture, as to her armament, ſtores and proviſions, and to cauſe her to be put in the ſame condition before ſhe is delivered up to the French government."

That under the laſt order, ſhe was repaired, and of courſe muſt have been repaired as a French veſſel, and for the purpoſe of executing the convention. He ſaid that at that time no appropriation of money had been made, either for repairing French veſſels, or for executing the convention. That the money expended in theſe repairs, had been taken from the Navy funds, without any law to warrant ſuch an application, and the materials conſiſting of a variety of naval ſtores amounting to 18,000 dollars, were taken from the naval arſenal. Mr. G. ſaid that he was not diſpoſed at this time to controvert the neceſſity of this expenſe, his object was to legalize the expenſe by an appropriation; at the ſame time, he could not avoid obſerving that the Berceau, as appeared by the printed account, had been equipped with a pretty long liſt of, expenſive groceries, ſuch as wines, &c. and although he could not find the article in the convention which required an expenſe of this nature, yet he was diſpoſed to acquieſce in it, ſince it had taken place.

There is a ſecond object, ſaid Mr. G. to which I likewiſe wiſh the ſelect committee to direct their attention—it is an error which appears to exiſt in the eſtimates from the Department of States on this ſubject. The firſt eſtimate ſent to the houſe, reſpecting the French convention, was dated the 1ſt of January, 1802, and includes the ſum of 54,000 dollars on account of the Berceau, and for which we were required to provide by an appropriation. The ſecretary at the ſame time ſays, the expenſe of repairing this veſſel, was not included. On the 19th January, we received from the department a ſecond eſtimate, which likewiſe included the ſame ſum of 54,000 dollars; but the ſecretary declared that the coſt of repairing the Berceau was included in that ſum. And now we have the meſſage of the preſident tranſmitting copies of the original papers, by which it appears, that the Berceau was purchaſed at 13,616 32-100 dollars, and that the expenſe of repairing her was 32,039 54-100, forming an aggregate only of 46,455 86-100 dollars, by which it appeared that the eſtimate as finally corrected by the department exceeded the actual expenſe, ſomething more than 7,000 dollars, and it was to be obſerved that this had not been made from mere conjecture, but he preſumed had been drawn from the accounts of actual expenſe, which had been returned to the department of the navy ſo long ago, as the month of September or October. He ſaid that he did not entertain the leaſt ſuſpicion, that any of the public officers had intentionally committed this miſtake in the eſtimate—it was only an error to which all men are liable, but which had in fact, deceived the legiſlature into an appropriation, beyond that which would otherwiſe have been made for executing the French convention. When the bill paſſed, making the appropriation for that ſubject, ſaid Mr. Griſwold, it was our intention only to cover the purchaſe of the Berceau, and in conſequence of the miſtake of which he had ſpoken, we had included a ſum of 21,160 46-100 dollars for that object, when the ſum ought to have been only 13,616 32-100 dollars. He ſaid that he had made theſe obſervations for the purpoſe of directing the attention of the ſelect committee to ſuch an inveſtigation as would aſcertain the preciſe ſum, which would now be wanted to cover the whole expenſe upon the Berceau.

Mr. *Griſwold* ſaid that he would again repeat that he had no intention of impeaching the motives which governed the adminiſtration in their tranſactions. His object was merely to cover an expenſe, which in his opinion had been incurred without law, and to aſcertain the exact ſum, which at this time was neceſſary for that object.

General Smith ſaid, that this was one of the many modes practiſed to prevent the houſe from riſing. This ſubject had been already inveſtigated. The gentleman had framed the reſolution to anſwer his own purpoſes. The difference in the ſtatements of the ſecretaries may exiſt, but would the gentleman from Connecticut ſay, that the ſecretary, in order to have 10,000 dollars appropriated more than was neceſſary, ſtate the expenditures beyond the fact? Mr. S. thought the facts did not bear the gentleman from Connecticut out in his ſtatement. There was no order for "Repairs," the order was to aſcertain the ſtate of armament, &c. [ſee the letter of April 1, above.] Thoſe articles thus ordered to be replaced had been ſold. The navy department never contemplated repairs, and no ſuch order was given. It is true a veſſel ſuffers by lying in the dock; the navy agent had made himſelf acquainted with the ſubject, and done no more than he thought neceſſary, and for this the government were not blameable. Gen. Smith ſaid if two or three words were ſtriken out of the reſolution, he ſhould not object to it. [Here General Smith went to the ſpeaker's chair to get the reſolution, in order to propoſe his amendment. The General has freqnently been called a "*Moving Speaker*," on this occaſion he exhibited a *Speaker moving*, for he continued to ſpeak from his ſeat to the chair.] The more gentlemen inquire into this buſineſs, the leſs they will be pleaſed with their diſcoveries. They will find that the Berceau was purchaſed under the act directing the purchaſe of captured ſhips for the public ſervice. [Here Genl. Smith reverted to his amendment. He wiſhed to ſtrike out the words "repairs for the French government."]

Mr. *Griſwold* ſaid he was not anxious about the form in which the reſolution might paſs, and was diſpoſed to conform as far as poſſible to the wiſhes of the gentleman from Maryland without leaving the ſubſtance. He ſaid the reſolution did not require any further information from the executive, for we had already information enough upon this ſubject. That in reſpect to the order for repairing, it was of little conſequence to him what conſtruction was put upon that letter, it was a fact undeniable, that the Berceau was repaired, and whether with or without orders, the money had been expended, and ought to be covered by an appropriation. The letter of Mr. Brown, the Navy Agent, ſtates explicitly that ſhe was repaired, and gives a detailed account of the ſpars and other materials with which ſhe was repaired.

He ſaid that he had found no fault with the department of ſtate; he had before explicitly declared that he did not ſuſpect the Secretary of an intentional error in the eſtimate. The eſtimate however had certainly been drawn from the accounts, and yet, after all the corrections, it contained the error which he had mentioned when he was firſt up.

Mr. *Griſwold* ſaid that he would conſent to change the words which had been complained of by the gentleman from Maryland, if the fact was not that the veſſel was repaired, and was likewiſe repaired as a French veſſel, after an order had been given to deliver her up.

The latter part of the reſolution, ſaid Mr. Griſwold, directs the attention of the ſelect committee to the payment made to the French officers. The letter of the Secretary of the Navy to Mr. Pichon explicitly declares that 870 dollars and 82 cents were advanced to theſe officers on account of their pay in the French ſervice; that a ſum had likewiſe been advanced to them for ſubſiſtence whilſt they were priſoners, but at this time, they were not priſoners, they had been diſcharged and the advance was made for their monthly pay, and although it might be very neceſſary to advance the money, yet it was perfectly certain, that there was no law to warrant it.

General Smith ſaid he had expected the gentleman had but one object in view, he now found he had two. He then moved to ſtrike out the words "Repairing for the French government."

Mr. *Griſwold* ſaid that he was ſtrongly diſpoſed to accommodate the gentleman from Maryland, but the Gentleman had aſked too much. The Preſident in his meſſage ſays "*the officer charged with her repairs*," and why does the gentleman deny, what the Preſident has acknowledged in his meſſage? If the veſſel was not repaired in the opinion of the Houſe, the words objected to by the gentleman, will of courſe be ſtriken out, but in his opinion that fact was fully aſcertained.

Mr. *Giles* ſaid, he thought the gentlemen engaged in a mere conteſt about words. He ſhould like the reſolution better, if the words were taken from the order of the firſt of April. He hoped, however, the motion to amend would be withdrawn, and let the reſolution go to the committee who, he had no doubt, would report properly. He had no doubt repairs had been made, either with or without orders; perhaps the neceſſary appropriation had already been made; he was of opinion that under the conſtruction of the law, the navy fund was properly applied to this object. He ſhould prefer the reſolution to read "All ſums expended under the order of firſt April, 1801," but was in favour of the reſolution as it was. He was favourable to enquiry, willing to anſwer all objections, and to expoſe to public view, every act of the preſent adminiſtration. He wiſhed every tranſaction turned inſide out, or even kept on the outſide of the wall.

General Smith withdrew his amendment.

The queſtion was then put and carried.

From the Boſton Gazette.

THE BERCEAU.

[We have at length the ſatisfaction of laying before the public, an official ſtatement of the extraordinary tranſactions of our government in relation to the French corvette Berceau. Taken all together, it exhibits a ſerious of facts unprecedented in the adminiſtration of any government, however uncontrouled by written laws or paper conſtitutions. In exhibiting this ſtatement, it may be well to notice ſeveral falſehoods, which have been induſtriouſly circulated thro' out the country on the ſubject of the repairs of the Berceau. 1ſt. The attorney general of the United States, in one of his numbers of the "Farmer," aſſerted that theſe repairs were in conſequence of orders given by preſident Adams. 2d. Mr. Smith, ſecretary of the navy, aſſerted that the Berceau was repaired as an American veſſel. 3d. The papers authorized by government, and under the controul of the leading members of the Jacobin ſect, have frequently aſſerted, that the conduct of government in the buſineſs of the Berceau, was juſtified by the faith of our convention with France, and by the laws of our country. It will not be required of us to prove how totally groundleſs are all theſe aſſertions. The papers which form this precious ſtatement, are ſufficiently intelligible, and will amply prove, that the Berceau was conſidered a *French national ſhip*, and repaired as ſuch; that the public money expended for that purpoſe, was unconſtitutionally drawn from the appropriations for repairing *our own* navy; that unneceſſary and extravagant ſupplies were granted, both for her equipment, and the pay of her officers; and that the conſtitution and dignity of our country have been wantonly committed in this affair.]

THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Extract of a letter from the ſecretary of the navy (Stoddart) to S. Higginſon & Co. dated

"December 19, 1800.

"I have the honor to requeſt that you will cauſe the French ſhip Le Berceau to be purchaſed for the United States, and afterwards have her placed where ſhe will be ſecure, with juſt as many men on board as will be neceſſary to take care of her. Make no repairs."

Extract of another letter from the ſecretary of the navy (general Smith) to S. Higginſon & Co. dated

"20th March, 1801.

"The French national ſhip the Berceau, captured by captain Little, is to be reſtored under the treaty.

"You will pleaſe to cauſe her to be delivered, with all her guns, ammunition, apparel, and every thing belonging to her, to the order of Mr. Pichon, commiſſary general and charge des affaires, from the French government to the government of the United States, whenever ſuch orders ſhall appear."

Extract of a letter from the ſecretary of the navy, to S. Higginſon & Co. dated

"March 20, 1801.

"Enclоſed is an account exhibited by the Lieutenant of the Berceau, of the pay due to the officers of that veſſel from their government, from the time of their capture to the 25th Ventoſe, amounting to 4,750 livres.

"Inſtead of allowing them two dollars per week, as you have heretofore been requeſted, it is the preſident's deſire, that you pay to lieutenant Clements the amount of his account, taking his receipt for the ſame, which you will ſend to the accountant of the navy as your voucher.

"I have the honor, &c."

Extract of a letter from Samuel Brown, to the ſecretary of the navy, dated

"Boſton, June 24, 1801.

"On Monday the 22d, the corvette Le Berceau was delivered to the commiſſary of the French government, and the captain at the ſame time took charge of her. At the requeſt of the commiſſary and captain, and from the neceſſity of the caſe, I have furniſhed ſome articles which may not have been on board, at the time of her capture, ſuch as hammocks, blankets; and if then on board they were retained wholly or in part by the crew. The captain now wiſhes to be furniſhed with ſilver ſpoons, plated-ware, china, &c. for his cabin. Theſe I cannot provide without your ſpecial directions, as I do not ſuppoſe they were on board at the time of the capture.—The commiſſary is willing on the part of his government, to engage to pay for all articles ſupplied, that probably were not then on board the corvette."

Boſton, 31ſt October, 1801.

SIR,

I now encloſe an account of the repairs made on, and the ſupplies furniſhed to the French national corvette Le Berceau, agreeably to your inſtructions of the 2d of April laſt, amounting to 32,839 dollars 54 cents, to wit: Supplies from public property 18,345 dollars 10 cents, and bills diſcharged by caſh for repairs and ſupplies, 14,494 dolls. 44 cents. As ſome of the indents for ſupplies were not made out till a ſhort time previouſly to her departure, I have not therefore been able to furniſh the account before this time. I have thought it would be proper, in order to ſhew as fully as poſſible, the ſtate of her equipment, to begin the account by detailing the ſupplies furniſhed from the inventory of the ſtores purchaſed with the hull of the corvette by Meſſrs. Higginſon & Co. the late agents; but preſuming the coſt of thoſe ſtores has been forwarded to the navy department, I have ſuppoſed it to be unneceſſary to carry on a price againſt them. The ſupplies furniſhed from the property of the public follow next in the account to which I have affixed a price. And laſtly, the bills for repairs and ſupplies which have been diſcharged by caſh.

Some of the ſtores of the inventory of Le Berceau were left on hand after the equipment, which with a quantity of old copper, taken from her bottom, have been delivered to major Gibbs, whoſe receipt is incloſed.

In your letter of the 8th July, you have adviſed that it would be proper for me to ſtate particularly by letter to your department, the repairs and ſupplies received by the Le Berceau at the public expence. You have alſo directed to be ſtated the preciſe condition ſhe was in, as to her equipment of every kind, on the delivery to the officers appointed on the part of the French republic to receive her. On the 23d June ſhe was formally delivered up, but as many of the ſupplies to her were neceſſarily made after that time, I conceive the object intended would not be embraced by ſtating her condition at that period. I think there is no better way of aſcertaining repairs and ſupplies ſhe received at public expence, and the condition of her equipment at the termination of the ſupplies, than by a reference to the account, which I hope you will think to be ſufficiently explanatory. But it may not however be amiſs in me to make ſome general obſervations on the ſubject. I ſhall therefore ſay, that the beſt ſhipwrights, blackſmiths, caulkers, joiners, maſt-makers, riggers, and other workmen in this place, were employed on the repairs, that their work was well executed, and that the materials furniſhed for the purpoſe were of the beſt kind. That wherever the copper on her bottom appeared to have received an injury, it was repaired with new. In theſe reſpects there cannot be a doubt of her being placed in a better condition than ſhe was in at the period immediately anterior to the action with the Boſton. Her maſts, bowſprit, ſpars, tops and caps, were all new made in the beſt and moſt ſubſtantial manner. Her ſhrowds, ſtays and cordage were alſo all new, and of the beſt quality, being made of the fineſt yarns, excepting about four tons of the latter, ſupplied from the inventory purchaſed by the late agents at auction. She was furniſhed with a new cable of eighteen inches, one hundred and twenty fathoms in length, and amply ſupplied with ſpare cordage. In addition to upwards of thirty ſails that were ſaved

from the wreck, which were put in good order, she was furnished with a complete new suit of sails, made of the best duck. Her condition as to her masts, spars, shrouds, stays and sails, was doubtless made much better by the repairs, than at the period referred to above.

Her supply of blocks and blockwork was ample. She was furnished with a new barge, and her other boats were well repaired, and she was abundantly supplied with water casks.

The surgeon's department was well furnished, excepting amputating instruments, which were not supplied, as it was discovered that her former surgeon had kept possession of those that were on board at the capture. Her cabbin was sufficiently furnished with tables, desks, chairs, crockery ware, and other furniture. In these respects there cannot be a doubt, she was also placed in a better condition than she was in at the period before referred to.

In conformity to the indents of the captain, she was furnished with beef, pork, bread, beans, rice, flour, oil, rum, wine, and other stores, for a voyage of three months, which were of the best kind.

The gun-powder, and other military stores supplied her, were also furnished according to the indents of the captain.

She mounted on her battery, 22 nine pound cannon, and two short twelve pound carronades.

On the 26th of last month she departed from hence for sea. The pilot that carried her out, has since returned, having continued on board until she was fifty leagues at sea, when he was put on board of a vessel bound hither.

The bills in the account, agreeably to the abstract inclosed, marked No. 1, amounting to 510 dollars, 37 cents, may not perhaps be considered as proper charges against the outfits of the corvette, as they were supplies so made to her crew, soon after her arrival here, and for their transportation to New-York. I have presumed, however, that there would be no impropriety in placing them therein.

The bills and supplies charged agreeably to abstract, inclosed, marked No. 2, amounting to 3,480 dollars 82 cents, for the hire of Apple Island, for blankets and hammocks, for the transportation of the crew from New-York and for their subsistence after their arrival here, until they were ordered by the captain to repair on board of the corvette, I have supposed, from the nature of the supplies and charges, might be reimbursed by the French government. Necessity obliged me to furnish them, as the French commissary had then neither money nor credit, to enable him to do it. I also forward by this post, in a separate inclosure, the vouchers of the bills paid for the supplies made to the Le Berceau, being from No. 1 to 114. I am, with great respect, Sir, your most humble servant,

(Signed) SAMUEL BROWN.

Original cost of the *Dolls.* corvette Berceau,	13,349 44	
Commission on the purchase 2 p. cent.	266 98	
		13,616 32
Repairs of the Berceau,		32,839 54
Dollars,		46,455 86

[COPY.]

Abstract of the repairs and expenditures on the French corvette Le Berceau, by order of the secretary of the navy, under date April 2, 1801, viz.

Public property,		
Timber, *Dolls.*	481 79	
Copper,	904 75	
Cordage,	5,980	
Powder,	1,981 80	
Shot,	245 28	
Canvas,	912 29	
Sails,	1,782 83	
Kentledge,	1,256 20	
Sundry small articles,	1,580 05	
Bread, soft, 898 59		
hard, 1,440		
	2,338 59	
Beef,	170	
Pork,	513	
Medicines,	198 52	
		18,345 10
Cash paid for the following bills:		
Edmund Hart, shipwright,	1,135 39	
Ebene. Leman, blacksmith,	986 38	
Joab Hunt, shipjoiner,	178 94	
Jno. Edmonds, mason,	7 25	
William Bell, do.	16	
Simeon Killen, carver,	27	
Paul Revere and Sons, coppersmiths,	79 51	
John Odin, hardware,	175 69	
John Howe and Sons, plumbers,	9 25	
Jas. Ridgeway, painter,	299 04	
Jas Prince, tar, &c.	21 90	
Isaac Collins, labor,	724	
John Davis, do.	3	
Wm. Downe, do.	5	
Wm. and J. Harris, mastmakers,	1,084 51	
M'Clennen and Sanders, riggers,	722 91	
J. S. Bass, leather,	79 10	
W. C. Hunneman, coppersmith,	58 13	
Fowk and Dyer, blockmakers,	13 87	
Singleton and Himpson, do.	158 99	
F. W. Major, do.	247 88	
I. P. Davis, rigging,	202 75	
Thomas and Watts, sailmakers,	258 67	
Wm. O. Wyer, do.	71 35	
John and B. T. Wells, coppersmiths,	18	
B. Seward, gunsmith,	115 04	
William Callender, armourer,	133 15	
Elisha Sigourney and Sons, iron hoops,	34 67	
John Hooten, wood,	47 17	
Alley & Richardson, coppersmiths,	54 87	
J. Davis, blacksmith,	8	
Samuel Thaxter, repairing compasses,	11	
Ebenezer Eaten, tinman, 2 bills,	51 34	
Joseph Roby, do.	51 34	
James T. Loring, medicines,	84 15	
P. S. Medard, putting up do.	20	
William Dodd, water,	40 86	
J. Lambord, copper,	302 45	
Thayer and Chapman, ship-chandlers,	345 73	
E. Sumner, crockery ware,	159 54	
David Tilden, wood,	84	
L. Gray, ship-keeper, 2 bills,	243 72	
D. Tilden, scaleage,	4 25	
John May and Son, dockage & wharfage,	697 94	
G. Blanchard, truckage,	62 49	
Gleason & Thayer, do.	53 42	
J. Sargent, lighterage,	8 50	
Th. Barnard, pilot,	6	
B. West, truckage,	113 66	
Joseph Ripley, rice,	36 86	
Th. Dennie, wine,	100 50	
John Parker, rum,	608 19	
Joseph Shed, groceries, 2 bills,	254 55	
A. & C. Davis, flour,	560	
D. Whitton, flowls,	11	
J. Dawson, corn,	9	
Th. K. Jones, claret wine,	327 40	
Jos. Lovering, jun. & Co. candles, &c. 2 bills,	61 39	
J. Hoffman, matrasses, &c.	13 44	
John May and Sons, store rent,	45	
Boot and Pratt, blankets,	71	
J. Cushing, do. 2 bs.	143 33	
Thos. Hastings, beer, 4 do.	228	
Tim. Dodd, powder,	3	
E. and S. Larkin, stationary, 5 bills,	104 55	
John Hooron, wood,	26 66	
J. Ripley, bread,	42 67	
And. Dunlap, beer,	2 25	
E. and A. Winchester, fresh provisions	767 28	
Joseph Russe, hire of island,	150	
John May and Son, wharfage, &c.	47 45	
Howard and Eaton, groceries,	117 90	
J. W. Thatcher, matrasses, &c.	14 65	
John Pintard, freight of French prisoners from New-York,	300	
Josh. Hammond, do.	338 35	
John Rowe, do. to New-York,	333 33	
Monsr. Clement, expenses of do. at Nantucket,	31 83	
T. Dillaway, fixing births on board cartel,	27 81	
H. G. Otis, apprehending French prisoners,	10	
J. Lovering, jun. & Co. soap and oil for do.	11 86	
Charles Davis, woodaxes for do.	4 84	
James Eunson, watercasks for do.	72	
Joseph Pierce, jun. ship chandlery for do.	27 71	
Dolls.	14,210 24	
Commissions on 14,210 dollars 24 cents at 2 per cent.	284 20	
	14,494 44	
Dolls.		32,839 54

Boston, 16th October, 1801.

Errors Excepted.

(Signed) SAMUEL BROWN.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[*By the Brothers from Liverpool, arrived at New-York.*]

LONDON, March 28.

It is stated, that, on the signing of the Definitive Treaty Cambaceres and Le Brun retire from the Consulate; the first to be Grand Chancellor, and the other superindant-general of France; that Bonaparte will declare himself President for life, his brother Joseph, Perpetual President of the Council of State, with the power of government in case of the absence, illness, or demise of Napoleone; the third brother, Lucion, to be perpetual President of the Legislative Body; and Louis, of the Tribunate. Jerome and Bacinchi, are not mentioned in the list.—Le Clerc and Murat are to be military governors of St. Domingo and of Italy.—The Republic it is added, is to be divided into twenty-five departments, each to be governed by a Prefect, a Generaly and a Bishop. The Roman Catholic religion is to be the only one paid by the state, and to have 6,000 Cures or Vicars, with a suitable number of inferior Clergy.

The Duke of Kent, it is said, is to be the new governor of Gibraltar.

Mr. Pitt, who is said to have for some months been on indifferent terms with Lord Grenville, passed last week with his Lordship at Drupmore.

The Jewels of the late Queen of France are said to have been sent by the first Consul for sale to London.

The jewels of the Queen of Portugal are proposed to be pawned for about half a million of money, at an interest of 8 per cent, to answer the demands, of the chief Consul of France upon the Court of Lisbon.

The Banking-house of Roberts and Co. in Lombard-street, was some days since sold to the three first of the old proprietors for 16,000l. The two adjoining tenements, in the occupation of the Post-Office, sold for 3,770l.

It is again reported in the German papers that the Hereditary Prince of Orange is to be appointed Chief Consul of the Batavian Republic.

A letter from Rotterdam, dated March 15, after noticing the suspence in which the public have been kept with respect to the treaty, and observing that the expectation of its favorable conclusion seems rather to preponderate; contains the following (we think) extremely curious article:—"Our Magistrates have not yet liberated the Orange Rioters who were committed to prison here a few months since; and the writer, who called for the Prince of Orange at the head of affairs is to be sent to the mad house as a lunatic; this being judged a more prudent method than that of flogging him on a scaffold in the sight of his very numerous friends.

We have a report here that the English require considerable sums of the Porte before they consent entirely to evacuate Egypt, but this is not probable: it is perhaps more so that they will keep possession of several of the ports of that country, till certain disputes are adjusted.

GENERAL O'HARA.

The late General O'Hara died very rich. He has left by his will his Brother, Mr Brownas, Agent; Mr. Raleigh, his late Secretary, and Captain Hope, his Trustees; and vested in them his property in the funds amounting to near 70,000l. in trust to pay annuities to two ladies, and two children whom he has left by each of them with the benefit of survivorship, and inheritance of the whole to the longest liver of each family. To his Trustees he has left a residuary property that will amount to about 700l. each and which is all his brother takes by the will. To his black servant, Moyse, he has left his furniture, plate, linen, china, &c. and a legacy in money out of his floating cash, that will altogether amount to the value of 7000l. and upward. His plate is particularly valuable, several articles of great price having been presented to him at different periods by public bodies, as a token of their esteem. One piece particularly, presented by the merchants of Gibraltar, is valued at 1000l. sterling.

The general's death is much felt and lamented at Gibraltar. Few men possessed the happy combination of late talents the General died. He was a brave and interprising soldier—a strict disciplinarian—and a polite, accomplished gentleman. At the garrison he kept up a degree of hospitality little known there till his taking the Government; from 15 to 20 covers were laid daily, and the elegance of the entertainment could only be equalled by the cheerful attention of the hospitable entertainer.

Various are the reports as to who is to succeed to the Government. Sir Thomas Trigge and Gen. Fox are both spoken of, as having had the promise; others again say, that one of the Royal Dukes has expressed a wish to take the Government; but no successor will be appointed until the vacancy is officially made known to His Majesty.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 10.

The Chimacan, or Deputy of the Grand Vizier, died here suddenly on the 7th instant. He dropped down dead as he was on a visit to the Captain Pacha. Muttapha Bay is appointed his successor.

The Batavian Envoy, Citizen Dedem, has now a Turkish Honorary Guard placed before his hotel, and is formally acknowledged in his late capacity as Ambassador.

BRUNN, March 9.

We learn from the Turkish Frontiers, by a Letter of the 26th ult. that all Bosnia is in commotion. Captain Pacha having been appointed Governor, and the inhabitants refusing to receive him, he is on his march against them with 30,000 men.

Strong Detachments of the Belgrade Insurgents fill all the roads near that Fortrels In Jagodin, 15 miles from Belgrade, are 2000 men, and in several places small divisions of Troops. It is said there are in Belgrade two Engineers from the army of Paswan Oglou, who superintended the repairs of the Works.

From late London papers.

"A letrer from Bussorah, dated Sep. 4, via Constantinople, says," the Bedowan Arabs, who menaced the followers of Mahomet, in the year 1798, have again appeared in arms on the borders of the Defart, where they are joined by immense numbers of proselytes to their new tenets. Their doctrine is a species of Deism, and in decided hostility to the Koran; its first propagator is said to have been assassinated in his camp, and to have been succeeded by his son-in-law, a sanguinary ruffian, who puts to death all persons within his power who do not embrace and assist in the establishment of his new religion. Considerable alarm has been excited at Bagdad, and bodies of troops are marching from various quarters to oppose the insurgents.—One of the English packets, charged with some important commercial dispatches, has been captured in the Persian Gulph, by a piratical squadron of downs, commanded by Egwee Ega: the crew of the packet were landed on an uninhabited part of the coast, to the north west of Gambron, but after great hardships found their way hither. Egwee is one of the persons concerned in the conspiracy against the life of the emperor, and who on its discovery effected his escape. Several armed vessels have been sent in quest of him, and a large reward has been offered for his body alive or dead."

Amongst other reforms and retrenchments of expenditure, the Earl of St. Vincent, it is said, has it in contemplation to abolish the present allowance to pursers in the navy, and to give them an increase of pay in lieu of such allowance.

Capt. Curry, of the Fury Bomb, who has the bearer of the official dispatches to government of the surrender of Grand Cairo, is promoted by the lords of the admiralty to the rank of a post captain, and appointed to Le Tigre, of 80 guns now at Malta, one of the finest ships in the service, and lately commanded by the gallant Sir Sidney Smith.

The last letters from India mention, the marquis Wellesly has been appointed captain-general and commander in chief in India. The court have also voted a superb sword, as a present to col. Close, for his eminent services at Seringapatam.

Letters from India, dated early in October, state, "that to Poligar, China Madoo, has occcasioned such an alarm in the neighbourhood of Madua, that whole villages have been deserted, and the natives fled into the upper provinces for safety. This chieftain commands a much greater force than was imagined, and possesses resources which are the subject of astonishment to our Indian government. It appears that some Sirdars, formerly in the service of Tippoo, and who were received under the protection of the English, and liberally provided for, have joined the standard of the Poligar, and by their talents and influence, have rendered his warfare more formidable."

The insurgents who were routed by colonel Stephenson, in Tinwelly, have taken refuge in the almost inaccessible part of the Ghauts to the south of Panamgoody.

Zemaum Shah, according to letters from Surat, dated early in September, was poisoned at a public entertainment. It is added that the conspirators had taken refuge in the camps of the insurgents, on the south-east frontiers. So soon as tranquility is restored in the interior, the India company purpose to send an embassy to cabal, with a view it is stated, of establishing a residency on the frontiers of Candahar.

Our ministerial papers wish to represent Buonaparte in the situation of Macbeth, "when every noise appalled him," and when to a question respecting a new alarm, he was answered, "it is the *cry* of *women*, good my Lord!"

The French papers copy without reserve the debates of our parliament where they touch on their affairs.—They do not say whether they are much *enlightened*, though we think they cannot be always very much *pleased*.

It is of great importance that the ship owners and masters should be aware, that from a very recent opinion of the attorney and solicitor general, a vessel of any description whole length (sluft) exceeds more in proportion, than three feet and a half to one foot in breadth, must be furnished with a licence from the lords of the admiralty, *before she can be used for any purpose whatever*.

There has been, it is said, a very general sweep among the principal officers of Plymouth dock-yard, for abuse of their trust, and attempting to defraud government, by charging board wages, while they were receiving the allowances of the navy. One of these officers has had actions commenced against him for penalties to the amount of 5,000l.

On shrove Tuesday, one of the most brilliant days of the Carnival at Paris, there was a circumstance which attracted much notice. There appeared in the procession an equipage consisting of a landau, drawn by six horses, with postilions and out-riders, all very superbly dressed. The group in the carriage was a Neptune and Amphitrite, with their attendant nymphs, all in characteristic dresses of velvet and embroidery. The horses and the landau were covered with rich bear-skins. The expence of this single display was calculated at no less than 10,000 livres, (400l.) and what adds to the singularity is, that every body was completely ignorant of the persons who lent themselves to this strange extravagance.

A Swiss farmer being lately asked to buy a *new constitution*, desired to know the price of it; *batz* (a British penny) was the answer. "Cheap enough, God knows, (said he) pulling out a handful of silver, and I would willingly give the contents of my purse, were I sure we should have no more of them!"

PARIS, March 23.

The general in chief to the minister of the marine and colonies.

At the Cape, Pluviose 28, (February 17th) 10th year.

ARMY OF ST. DOMINGO.

"I have to render you an account of the taking of Santo Domingo, Port Republican, Port-de-Paix, and the submission of several districts of the island.

"Gen. Kervelegan has entered Santo Domingo; I have not the particulars, but I know that he has been received by the Spaniards with acclamations, and that nothing equals the hatred that is borne in that country to Toussaint and his adherents.

"The general of division Boudet and the rear admiral arrived on the

15th (Feb. 4) before Port Republican. The frigate La Guerier was detached to carry the proclamation of government. Gen. Boudet sent his aid-du-camp with letters for the civil and military officers. This officer was received by general Age in a suitable manner; but the black and mulatto chiefs soon began to suspect general Age, who is a white. They rose upon him, and demanded that he should detain gen. Boudet, the canoe and all the sailors that were in it.—General Age caused general Boudet to be told, that his authority was misunderstood, and requested him not to atthmpt a debarkation by force, as this would be the signal for the massacre of the whites, and the burning of the town.

"On the 16th (Feb. 5) about 10 in the morning, general Boudet made a landing on the side of Lamatain, without encountering any obstacle; he immediately proceeded with his advanced guard upon fort Biroton. The officer who commanded this fort, after having perceived that this column was French, and composed of republican troops, conjured them to wait the orders of gen. Dessalines, but in this interval the officers and garrison came to join the French, and fort Biroton was occupied by our troops.

"Our troops then began their march for Port Republican. They found drawn up before the gate Leogane near 4000 black. The parties that took place produced no agreement, when these brigands began to cry out that orders had arrived to receive the French army. A battalion advanced, and was received by a shower of balls and bullets. The signal for attack was then given.—The 6th forced the gate of Leogane, and gained the middle of the city at the same time with the fugitives.—The adjutant commander Darbois took fort St. Joseph, which was guarded by 400 blacks. The national fort was evacuated; the small fort of Boleon was in like manner given up. All the batteries on the coast had been dismounted by the excellent dispositions made by general Latouche. The adjutant commandant Pamphille Lacroix, the aids du-camp Ducheſac and Ducos, have been slightly wounded. We have had 15 men killed and 80 wounded. The town has suffered no damage. All the magazines, and even the military chests, have fallen into our hands. The blacks have taken with them a great number of whites, the aid du-camp of gen. Boudet, citizen Sabes, and the sailors of the canoe.

"Before the arrival of the squadron, they had massacred their commandant of artillery, Lacombe, who was a white.

"I expect that by the 20th, (Feb. 9) Gen. Boudet will have taken Leogane and the Croix de Bouquets.

"I have sent gen. Humbert with two ships to Port de Paix. He was fired upon with cannon. On the 21st (February 10) the gen. effected his landing; the blacks evacuated the two forts, after having done all the damage to them they could.

"On the 23d (Feb. 12) general Humbert was three leagues further than Port de Paix; in different attacks which he made upon the blacks he had some men killed and others wounded.

"General Clervaux, who commanded in the department of Cibao, and whose head quarters occupy the interesting position of St. Jago, has submitted. General Chervaux is a man of colour. The mediator of this submission is citizen Manville, bishop of the French part of St. Domingo.

"The brother of Toussaint, who was at St. Jago, and who was commandant of the Spanish part, has been driven from it. I have reason to think that general Laplume who commanded in the southern part, will submit, as gen. Chervaux has done. I have sent a brigade to reinforce general Chervaux, in order to establish a cordon along the Spanish part.

"Seven hundred men of colour, all capable of bearing arms, of those who were driven away by Toussaint, having requested permission to serve in the army, I have sent two frigates to Cuba, to take them on board.

"Several parleys have been had with Toussaint, but this dissimulating and hypocritical man never keeping any promise he makes me, and only seeking to gain time to recover from his first alarm, I have only given him four days to surrender in; when that time is elapsed, I have declared him, by the proclamation annexed, an enemy to the French people.

"To-morrow I shall advance with the divisions of Rochambeau, Hardy and Desfourneaux, upon St. Raphael, Dondan and Plaisance; a division will go by sea to Gonaives.

"I hope by the beginning of Ventose, I shall have cleared the whole French part. We shall take no repose till the troops of Toussaint are dispersed. The cultivators are returning in crowds; nothing can equal the courage and order of the army. I have only praises to bestow. The fleet rivals the bravery and activity of the land army.

(Signed) LECLERC."

Crenes, hommes d'affaires to Christophe, and Paschal and Allie, secretaries to Toussaint, have surrendered to the French army.

Two millions three hundred thousand livres were found in the treasury at Port au Prince; and what would appear the height of madness, were we not acquainted with the dissimulation of Toussaint, he sent to the general, requiring that this money should be returned to him.

NEW-YORK May 15

Last evening arrived the brig Hope, captain Lee, in 15 days from Cape Francois. Captain Lee sailed from the Cape on the 28th of April, having been detained there by the government upwards of two months, and experiencing every series of oppression and injustice. Capt. Lee informs us that two days previous to his leaving Cape Francois, an interview had taken place at Haut de Cap, (a village three miles from the Cape) between the Cammander in chief Le Clerc, and general Christophe; but that the result of the conference had not been officially made known. The most pleasing conclusions were, however drawn from the subject; and there scarce remained a doubt but that Christophe had negociated terms for himself and his army, as he was to be in the Cape on the day the Hope sailed and preparations were making to receive and entertain him, by general Hardy, (general of division of the north) with whom Christophe was that day to dine. Various speculations were abroad, relative to the probability of the late governor, general Toussaint, being a party to Christophe's arrangements. The best informed, and those best acquainted with Christophe's character, were positively of opinion that he would not conclude any agreement, in which his old chief was not a party or interested. From the publicity, and form of the audience at Haut de Cap, little doubt can be entertained on this subject.—Gen. Christophe would not come within the French lines until a white officer of equal rank was sent over as hostage; and then he entered with every military pomp and parade; the meeting was not that of a traitor, stealing an opportunity to betray his trust. These circumstances diffused a general joy throughout the Cape-Town—the unfortunate inhabitants of this ill-fated city looked forward to them as the welcome harbingers of peace; and at length began to indulge the hope, that the period of their troubles was drawing to a close. No material progress has been made in the rebuilding of the town when captain Lee sailed; nor had any change for the better taken place in the treatment that the American receive from the various departments through which they were necessitated to do their business. Every delay and procrastination continued to be practised nor is it possible to effect the least dispatch but by means of a bribe. Not a bill has been issued for the provisions, &c. that government had taken from our cargoes; but which was *first* paid for in a proportionate ratio to the subaltern officers and clerks—Government had discontinued to put in requisition *every* article of provision that had lately arrived; but few were wanted at that moment, but those few *must* be theirs, *at their own prices and condtions.* An additional duty of ten per cent. making on the whole twenty per cent. had been established on all descriptions of dry goods, *not* the manufacture of France, or *not* imported in French bottoms.—Captains Rogers and Davidson still remained in close confinement in a dungeon, and on the commonest jail allowance.—The ship Ann of New York, was publicly condemned by beat of drum, on the morning of the 17th of April, on the most groundless and false accusations.

Captain Lee further informs, that there are constantly off the island of St. Domingo, 17 British sail of the line, and 29 frigates.

BALTIMORE, May 17.

The following letter, with its inclosures, was this day received by the brig Spartan.

CAPE FRANCOIS, 16th April, 1802.

Messrs. Yundt & Brown.

GENTLEMEN,

I inclose you herein an address to Tobias Lear, esquire, from the American merchants established in this city, on his departure and dismissal by the captain-general of this colony, and his answer thereto, which you are at liberty, if you please, to publish; he is a good man, and worthy the confidence which the executive of the United States had placed in him.

Absolutely I am afraid to give you an account relative to the actual situation of this colony, and the treatment the Americans meet with generally. Captain John Rodgers and a captain Davidson commander of the ship St. Domingo Packet, of Philadelphia, have been imprisoned now several days without a cause being assigned for the measure—and none of their friends are permitted to converse or supply them with even the common necessaries of life.

I believe every commercial American establissment will shortly quit this country, or as soon as their affairs will permit. This is my determination.

COPY.

To TOBIAS LEAR, Esq.

General commercial agent from the United States of America for the island of St. Domingo.

SIR,

WITH deep regret we learn that you are on the eve of your return to the United States, at a moment when your presence might have been so essential for the interest of our country.

Had it been consistent with the views of the French government to have authorised your continuence here, in your official capacity, we are persuaded the most happy consequences would have been the result.

The uniform and unremitted exertions you have, ever since your residence among us, employed for the sucurity of our trade, and the protection of our persons and property, have been of such a nature as to demand our warmest approbation; permit us therefore, to offer our cordial thanks for your solicitude and zeal so often and so cheerfully manifested on every occasion when your services were required.

Our most ardent desire is, that our country may reward you in that way which we conceive your eminent services merit.

Accept, sir, we pray you, our affectionate wishes for your personal welfare, and the assurances of our sincere esteem and consideration.

(Signed)

James Williams, Thos. C. Earle, Unite Dodge, Josiah Lewden } Committee appointed to wait on Col. Lear.

(Signed)

George Attwood, R. L. Duhamel, John N. Darcey, Robert Stephenson, Wm. Dawson, Chas. Watt, Rt. Moore, Fredk. Tracy, Thos. Arthur, Chas. Tracy, Wm. Knox, jun. S. G. Albers, John Grochan, David Olivier, Christ. Desthon, Wm. Nott, Wm. F. Carty, C. Langford, Robt. Smart, Edward Boden, Benjamin Houston, Geo. M'Candless.

Answer of Colonel Lear.

To the Citizens of the United States residing in the city of Cape Francois.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

THE affectionate address which you have been pleased to present to me, on the eve of my departure, for the United Sates, merits and receives my warmest and most grateful acknowledgments.

In discharging the duties incumbent upon me in my official character, since my residence among you, I have ever felt a peculiar satisfaction, because I believed my motives were duly appreciated; and I should still feel happy to prolong my residence in this colony, if it were in my power to be useful to you. In whatever situation of life I may be placed, I shall remember you with affection; and no occurrence could be more pleasing to myself, than that which might enable me to promote your welfare and prosperity.

Under all the unfavorable circumstances which have occured since my arrival here, I have experienced the highest consolation from the friendly attentions you have been pleased to shew me, and the readiness with which every exertion has been made for our mutual preservation and welfare, whenever these exertions were necessary.

Fully persuaded as I am, that in every event which may happen, your conduct will evince the respect which you have for our country, as well as for yourselves, as men, I leave you with entire confidence, that our fellow-citizens in the United States will feel a lively interest in your welfare and prosperity.

For your affectionate wishes for my personal welfare, my heart overflows with gratitude; and my prayers that every blessing may be bestowed upon you, will be offered up to that Being who can preserve and protect you.

Accept, my friends and fellow-citizens, the assurances of my affectionate regard. (Signed)

TOBIAS LEAR.

Cape-Francois, April 16, 1802.

(Copy.)

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, MAY 22 1802.

A letter from Cape Francois, under date of the 29th April, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, states, "A rumour is now prevalent, that Toussaint has been shot in the shoulder, of which wound he has since died."

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois dated 27th ult. to a merchant in New-York, received by the brig Hope, arrived there in 15 days.

"Christophe, the black general, has surrendered himself to general Leclerc; and has promised that all the Negroes who left their respective plantations shall immediately return. Commercial business is getting a little better than when I last wrote to you."

It is to be hoped that particular attention will be paid to the articles relative to the Berceau. It shews in an admirable point of light how well our rulers practise what they preach, on the subject of expenditures of public money. The ministerialists in congress and their printers through the country are endeavouring to divert the public attention from this subject, by ridiculous nonsense about a few dollars paid to Mr. Tracy for public services. The investigating committee have been a report (which we will soon lay before our readers) in which, speaking of Mr. Tracy's mission, they say, "The committee cannot forbear to remark, that Mr. Tracy's acceptance of this appointment has the appearance at least of inconsistency with that part of the constitution which provides that *no person holding an office under the United States, shall be a member of either house of Congress.*"

The committee who made this report must be the best judges of the effrontery necessary to enable them to make this remark, and yet to say nothing of the mission to France, of Mr. Dawson, "who was," in the words of the report, "at the time of receiving the appointment, during the whole of its continuance, and has ever since been a member of the house of representatives."

Gaz. U. States.

The articles relative to the Berceau, above alluded to by the editor of the Gazette of the United States, will be found in our paper of to-day.

"*Facts are strong arguments,*" says the Aurora: and then goes on to say, that "during the present session of the republican congress, under the present republican administration, the expences of the republic have been lessened one million nine hundred and sixteen thousand seven hundred and nine dollars eighty-five cents."

The editor might have gone on to state the fact, that the present administration has more than *three millions* of dollars now in the treasury, the whole of which was raised by the last administration:

That the last administration, at great expense, reared a navy to defend our commerce and to avoid the disgrace of paying the tribute demanded by a *sister republic*. Part of that navy the present administration found prepared to be employed in the Mediterranean, but the greater part has been sold, and the money put into the hands of our present rulers.

There is, however, another fact which has occurred during the present session of the republican congress under the present republican administration, which the Aurora undoubtedly *forgot*, and which we shall shortly bring more fully to mind. This fact is, that the contingent expenses of the house of representatives have amounted to *many thousand* dollars more, during this session, than during any former one: that this increased expense has been owing to the unexampled quantity of printing ordered by the house, and put into the hands of Mr. Duane: that a statement of these expenses was called for, and laid before the house: that a motion was made for printing this *enormous* document, and that the motion was rejected by the ministerial majority, who could not be brought to allow a statement of this unexampled expenditure to go before the public.

The country has not yet forgotten the artifice made use of by the ministerialists for raising the salaries of the executive officers, with a hope of preventing the people from perceiving the increase; the pains which they took to make us suppose that they were providing for the redemption of THE WHOLE public debt; nor the various efforts made use of to prevent a disclosure of the vast sums expended in repairing a French ship, furnishing her with stores of WINES, and paying the monthly wages of a number of French officers employed in the French service.

It is not strange that the ministerialists should endeavour to keep these things out of sight of the people; but it will be strange if the people should long endure such duplicity.

[*Gaz. U. S.*]

Gilliat & Kirby,

Have received by the late arrivals their

Spring Goods,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices. for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Richmond, May 22, 1802. tf

Advertisement!

APPLICATION will be made by *William Geddy*, of Richmond, to the County Court of James City, to discontinue so much of the main road leading from Williamsburg to Richmond, as extends along his plantation, lying and being in the said county: he having connected the two points, where the suspension is wished to take place, by a convenient road which is now in good travelling order, and leads through the said plantation.

WM. GEDDY.

May 11, 1802.

HAY.

FOR SALE, a quantity of HAY, at the New Bridges, on Chickahomeny—8 miles from Richmond—Price 5s. per 100lb.

18th May, 1802.

FOUND,

ON the 11th inst. a small sum of MONEY. The owner, by describing and paying the expence of advertising, may have it by applying to the Printer hereof.

Richmond, 21st May, 1802.

FOR SALE,

FOR READY MONEY,

AGREEABLE to a Deed of Trust, executed to the subscriber by Mr. Lain Jones, to secure the payment of debts due to *Robert Rives, & Co.* and *Brown, Rives, & Co.* (as will more fully appear by a reference to said deed) will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 4th day of June next, at Mr. Samuel Dyer's store, in Albemarle county, one *Certain Tract or Parcel of Land*, containing by estimation, 61 ACRES, lying and being in Albemarle county, on the waters of Totier creek; it being the remainder of a Tract of Land purchased by Orland Jones, father of the said Lain Jones, of a certain James Anthony, and bounded by the Lands of Joseph Coleman, &c.

Martin Dawson.

Milton, May 8, 1802. eptf

The High bred Engliſh Stallion,

DION,

WAS imported from London laſt fall by John Hoomes, Eſq of the Bowling-Green; he was bred by Mr. Garfoth of Yorkſhire, and is undoubtedly a horſe of as pure blood as any in England. He was a good racer, and beat ſeveral of the beſt horſes there; among them the famous horſe Jonah, for the hand plate at York. In 1800 he run over the York courſe (4 miles) with Hambletonian, for the great ſubſcription, and although the greateſt poſſible exertion was made by the rider of Hambletonian (by whipping and ſpurring) yet he beat Dion only the neck, and actually refuſed to run with him for the gold cup at Doncaſter, a few days after, which Dion won with the greateſt eaſe, beating ſeveral good horſes; this fact, the ſubſcriber has undoubted proof of, and ready to be ſhewn to any one that will apply. Dion at another time, beat Mr. Cookſon's ſir Harry, and ſir Thomas Gaſcoigne's Timothy, with ſeveral other horſes in high repute, and was conſidered a horſe of great ſpeed and bottom alſo; for his racing (in almoſt every inſtance) was 4 miles, he was lamed early and obliged to quit the turf.

Dion, now riſing ſeven years old, is one of the moſt compact horſes ever ſeen, he is a fine bay, with great beauty, and has probably the beſt feet, legs, back and quarters, that were ever combined in any one horſe; he meaſures exactly 15 hands two inches and a half under the ſtandard, has uncommon ſtrength and activity, and is likely to get capital race, ſaddle, or carriage horſes. Dion will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon, which will commence on the firſt day of March next, and end the 10th day of Auguſt following, at Ampthill, (in Cheſterfield county) on James River, and within ſix miles of Richmond, to cover mares, at two and a half guineas the leap (to be paid at the ſtable door) Five Guineas the ſeaſon, and Ten for inſuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if ſuch ſhould not be the caſe, and the mare remains the property of the perſon who put her to horſe, which may be diſcharged any time before the 10th of Auguſt next, by the payment of 20 dollars for the ſeaſon, and 40 dollars to inſure, with one dollar to the groom, in every inſtance; the beſt paſturage in the ſtate (until the ſeaſon is out) gratis, after which, ſhould any mares remain, half a dollar a week will be expected; grain will be furniſhed at the market price, and the greateſt attention paid to the mares, but no reſponſibility or accidents or eſcapes. Notes for Five Guineas the ſeaſon, and for ten to inſure, (payable as above-mentioned) will be expected with the mares.

ISHAM RANDOLPH.

Ampthill, February 20, 1802.

PEDIGREE.

Dion was bred by Mr. Garfoth, and got by Spadille [one of the beſt ſons of Highflyer] his dam Faith, by Pacolet, a grandſon of the Godolphin Arabian, his grand dam the famous Atalanta by Old Matchem, out of Laſs of the Mill, Oroonoko, Old Traveller, ſiſter to Clark's Laſs of the Mill, Mr. Holme's Miſs Makeleſs, by Young Greyhound, Old Partner, Woodcock, dam of the Lambton Miſs Doe, Croſſ's Bay Barb, grand dam of the Ancaſter Sterling, Makeleſs, Deſdemona's dam, Brimmer, Dicky Pierſon, ſon of Dodſworth, out of the Barton barb mare. The above pedigree is taken from the general ſtud book of England.

JOHN HOOMES.

NOTICE!

THE ſubſcriber intends to leave this commonwealth ſhortly. He giveth notice to thoſe whom it may concern, that the agency which Mr. *Robert Watkins*, formerly of Richmond, had in the collection of the debts owing to Meſſrs. *William Cunningham & Co.* contracted before the war, at their Richmond and Manchester Stores, terminated laſt fall, when his powers ceaſed and became void.

That Mr. *Thomas Gordon*, of Peterſburg, has the ſole management of thoſe debts—who likewiſe has charge of all ſaid *Cunningham & Co's* affairs, connected with the mercantile buſineſs they carried on before the revolution—upon, and to the Southward of, James River.

WALTER COLQUHOUN.

Falmouth, 10th May, 1802. eop3*

APPRENTICES WANTED.

THE ſubſcriber will take fifty apprentices, to be employed in the ſeveral braches of the manufacture of Arms, at the State Manufactory, near this city.—Such young men, *throughout the State*, as wiſh to avail themſelves of that art, ſo valuable and profitable in a country like our's, (where experienced workmen in that line are rarely to be found) now have an opportunity to learn it of the moſt ſkilful artiſts, who are employed there.—Young men from the country, of about ſixteen years of age, will be preferred, but no objection on account of age, will be made to any man, of good character, under forty, who may be deſirous of learning the art.

Good accommodations will be furniſhed, and ſtrict attention paid to their inſtruction and deportment.

John Clarke.

Richmond May 1, 1802. [3m]

100 *Dollars Reward.*

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Amherſt county, about twelve months ago, a Negro Man named

BILLY:

He is 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and of a tawny complexion. He was purchaſed of Mr. William Fenwick of Richmond. It is probable he may be now lurking in or about the neighborhood of Peterſburg, as his mother reſides in that place. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who will apprehend and deliver the ſaid runaway to me.

THOMAS BIBB.

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Auſtin & Anderſon,

IS this day diſſolved by mutual conſent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All perſons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authoriſed to cloſe the buſineſs; all thoſe having claims againſt the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Auſtin.
Armiſtead Anderſon.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

Geneſſee.

For Sale, all the Subſcriber's

MILLS, HOUSES, and improved FARMS,

In the counties of Ontario and Steuben, in the ſtate of New-York.

TO meet the views of the numerous applicants for this valuable property, and to give an opportunity of acquiring it on fair and equal terms, the ſubſcriber offers it for ſale at Public Auction, on Wedneſday the 15th day of June next, at Powell's Hotel in Geneva, on the favourable terms of one ſixth Caſh, and the remainder payable in ſix annual payments with lawful intereſt.

The mills are ſituated at Hopeton, Lyons, Sodus, Genneſſee Falls, Caledonia, Hemlock-Lake, Painted-Poſt, Bath and Caniſteo, ſeveral of which are merchant mills, and the greater part of them are erected on the navigable waters leading to Montreal, Albany, and Baltimore.

The houſes are ſituated in Bath, Painted Poſt, Hopeton, Geneva, Lyons and Sodus, and the improved farms are in the neighbourhood of theſe towns. All of which will poſitively be ſold, except the houſe and farm occupied by the ſubſcriber, near Bath.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON.

Bath, February 1, 1802.

NOTICE.

The Subſcribers have formed a Commercial connexion, under the firm of

Long and Crews.

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchaſe of Country Produce.

Should any buſineſs be offered in the Commiſſion Line, it will meet due attention from *Thomas Crews*, reſiding in Lynchburg, and *Will. Long*, here.

Their Office is on the ſecond ſtory above Meſſrs. ELLIS & ALLAN'S Store.

Will. Long,
Thomas Crews.

Richmond, Jan. 1ſt, 1802.

FOR SALE, BY

Pickett, Pollard, and Johnſton,

German Oznaburgs; Crates of Queen's Ware; Glaſs Ware; Black Pepper; Coffee; Brown Sugar; Madeira & Sherry Wine; Sack Salt.

*** CASH given for STOCK of the UNITED STATES, and for STATE CERTIFICATES.

Richmond, April 23, 1802. ep6w

John Henry,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

White and yellow Nankeens,

Complete table ſets of blue and white China, of 156 pieces;

China Bowls of different ſizes in tubs;

Imperial Tea;

Canton and Garden Fans; and

SEWING SILK:

Imported in the ſhip Mount-Vernon, lately arrived at Philadelphia, from Canton, which with a a few puncheons of

High proof W. I. Rum,

he will ſell on moderate terms.

Richmond, 27th April, 1802. tf.

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Juſtice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer

KNOWSLEY

The moſt elegant and high formed Engliſh Horſe, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 6 years old laſt May, in great perfection, and as to muſcular ſtrength and beauty not inferior to any horſe in the ſtate, which will be readily acknowledged by thoſe who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigour, and entirely clear of blemiſh—will ſtand at my ſtable on *Sandy Point* the preſent ſeaſon; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be diſcharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of Auguſt next: TEN GUINEAS to inſure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the ſtable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors? Servants will be boarded without charge, and paſturage ſupplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodneſs (if not ſuperior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, ſo as to ſuit Mares in foal, thoſe that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their intereſt to avail themſelves of ſuch advantages, independent of the high conſideration of raiſing horſes from ſo fine a ſtock. This horſe has coſt me on landing in this country upwards of ſeven hundred pounds ſterling, which can be ſeen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have ſold him for 170 Guineas more than the original purchaſe, which evidently proves the high eſtimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify, "that the bay horſe called KNOWS-"LEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capel-"la, and was ſix years old laſt May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal.]

"Knowſley, June 15, 1801."

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See ſame book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And ſo on he may be traced through a noble line of anceſtors for ages paſt, without a ſingle flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female ſide.

This extraordinary horſe ran often with great credit at two years old, and at three proved ſucceſsful; and ſo continued until the laſt of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchaſed for me, and ſent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a ſweepſtakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 ſubſcribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H. T. Vane's Puſh forward, Sir H. Williamſon's Stripling, Mr. Fletcher's g c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Baſto, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He alſo won the Members' Plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowſley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He alſo won a ſweepſtake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calender for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tueſday May 28, a ſweepſtakes of 20 guineas each, (7 ſubſcribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowſley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gaſcoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinſon's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thurſday the 30th following, he alſo won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Caroline, 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Maſter Robert; 6 years old, Mr Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anſon's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calender for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guildford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 ſtone 4 lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majeſty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Aſparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowſley.

Lewes, Auguſt 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was one by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowſley. Thurſday following he one a ſubſcription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Belleſſima, and Mr. Ladbroke's Humbug. See Calendar for 1800—78 & 79.

Litchfield, on Thurſday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 ſtone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowſley.

Notwithſtanding theſe evidences of Knowſley's ſuperior worth, yet it is my wiſh that gentlemen ſhould be ſtill further ſatisfied by a perſonal view of him; it is alſo my deſire that thoſe who are inclined to ſpeak and act candidly, would viſit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the paſtures, that they may be ſatisfied that nothing here aſſerted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1802.

N. B. I will not be anſwerable or involuntary eſcapes or accidents.

E. W. Rootes,

HAS FOR SALE,

Bar Iron, by the Ton;
Coffee, by the Barrel or Bag;
N. E. Rum, by the Hogſhead or barrel;
Apple Brandy;
Pork, by the Barrel;
Shad, ditto;
Port Wine, by the Cask;
Sherry, ditto;
Cotton Cards, in aſſorted Boxes;
Wool ditto, ditto;
Iſle of Wight BACON;
A large and general aſſortment of SHOES,

AND

Patent Balances.

Richmond, April 28th, 1802.

The Hay Market Gardens,

In this City, are OPEN for the SEASON.

AS great improvements have been made therein ſince the laſt ſeaſon, and ſtill greater going on, with the addition of the Muſical Gallery in which is placed the elegant ORGAN, imported laſt fall from London, containing eight ſtops, with a kettle drum and triangles, ſo as to form a complete band of muſic, together with the large Ball Room now completing. The proprietor flatters himſelf that from his determination to proſecute his plan of eſtabliſhing this place of genteel reſort, that his endeavors will meet the patronage of the citizens of Richmond, Manchester and the public generally. It is his intention to procure the beſt Muſicians (vocal and inſtrumental, to accompany the Organ occaſionally) and to give frequent ſpecimens of FIRE and WATER WORKS, for which no extra charge will be made, except on benefits for performers of peculiar merit.

The Gates of entrance as laſt year, 1/6 each grown perſon, and half price for children, for which all the amuſements of riding in the Flying Gigs, Semivertical Coaches, (that are now preparing) and the ſportive games are to be enjoyed without further charge, except thoſe who chooſe to ſit in the Muſical Gallery; they are to pay 1/6 more at the ſtair way, and in proportion for children. No admiſſion can be had to the Orcheſtra only by Amateurs on invitation.

Divine muſic will be performed on Sunday afternoons, where ſuch Ladies or Gentlemen who wiſh to join the choir will be invited to the Muſic Gallery; during which, the utmoſt decorum will be obſerved.

Muſic will be provided on Wedneſday evenings for dancing, at no expence to the company. The beſt liquors and other refreſhments will be conſtantly ſupplied, to be paid for by thoſe who uſe them.

A few good waiters are wanted.

Richmond, April 22d, 1802.

Old Dare-Devil

STANDS at my houſe in Cheſterfield county on Appomatox river, fifteen miles above Peterſburg, ten from the court houſe, and will cover mares by the ſeaſon at Thirty-Five Dollars, ten of which will be remitted, if paid by the 10th of Auguſt, when the ſeaſon expires. Mares may be fed with grain at twenty-five cents per day, which muſt be paid before they are taken away.—It is needleſs to ſwell the advertiſement with his pedigree and performance, as they have been ſo often aſcertained heretofore—Undoubtedly he was as fleet a horſe as any in England in his day—as to his blood, it is from the firſt croſſes; that is, Herod and Eclipſe. Dare Devil's get ſpeaks for themſelves, as they are the beſt racers on the continent, which was made manifeſt by their run laſt fall. They won at Richmond, Peterſburg, New-Brunſwick, Hick's-Ford, Norfolk, Warrington and Tarborough, beſides at many other places. No reſponſibility for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.

February 12, 1802.

N. B. One Dollar to the groom.

JUST RECEIVED,

And For Sale by

W. & D. Burr,

Firſt houſe below the Eagle Tavern,

A CONSIGNMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

—CONSISTING OF—

Men's Laced Clock Silk Hoſe; Striped and plain Nankeens; Jeans; Fuſtians; Bandannoes; Chintz Shawls; Fans; Linens, &c. Which will be ſold low by the Piece or Dozen.

On Hand, as uſual,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS & SHOES,

Alſo Juſt Received, a few

Elegant Military Cock'd Beavers,

And Drab and Drab Green under Summer Beavers.

Richmond, May 12, 1802. mw tf

Proposals,

BY A. DAVIS & J. DIXON,

For re-printing, by Subſcription,

THAT SCARCE & VALUABLE WORK, THE

DEBATES

AND

OTHER PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.

To which will now be annexed,

A COPIOUS INDEX.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work ſhall be printed with a neat type, on good paper, in one large octavo volume, and contain upwards of 600 pages.

II. It will be bound in boards, and delivered to ſubſcribers at the moderate price of Three Dollars and a Half.

III. To thoſe who wiſh to have their copies elegantly bound gilt and lettered, the price will be Four Dollars.

IV. As this is a work of great magnitude, and as much expenſe will be neceſſarily incurred, Two Dollars from each ſubſcriber will be required in advance.

V. The price will be conſiderably enhanced to non-ſubſcribers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE above publication was procraſtinated on account of the copy-right being veſted in Mr. Davis, who has now agreed to print the book in conjunction with the ſubſcriber. The public are therefore reſpectfully informed, that the work will be put to preſs, ſo ſoon as a ſufficiency of ſubſcribers are obtained to indemnify the expenſe of paper. Upon an accurate calculation, the price mentioned in the former propoſals was found too ſmall; the ſubſcriber has thought proper to enhance it, and he hopes that thoſe who firſt intended to patronize the undertaking, will not on that account withhold their ſupport, for ſo trivial an alteration.

JOHN DIXON.

*** Subſcriptions received in Richmond at the Book-Stores of Meſſrs. *Pleaſants* and *Prichard*, at *A. Davis's* Printing-Office, and by Mr. *Pumfrey*, book-binder.

Mrs. Booth & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the ſhip Octavo, from London, an

Elegant Aſſortment of

MILLENERY.

—LIKEWISE—

Faſhionable Dreſſes,

Of all deſcriptions, now open for Sale at their houſe, next door to [redacted] *Robert Mitchell's*, near the [redacted].

May 14th, 1802.

WILLIAM MACKENZIE, & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

Spring Goods,

Which they are now opening at their lumber houſe, on the back ſtreet.

Richmond, May 1, 1802. (4w)

Armiſtead Anderſon,

(Of the late firm of Auſtin & Anderſon,)

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced buſineſs in the

Commiſſion Line,

In the Brick corner houſe, juſt below the Capitol, and nearly oppoſite the Poſt-Office. He has a commodious LUMBER-HOUSE, convenient to the canal, where any kind of produce will be received on STORAGE. All thoſe who may favor him with a preference, may reſt aſſured that the ſtricteſt attention will be paid to their commands.

Richmond, May 11, 1802. cp3w

N. B. A. Anderſon, for a few days, may be found at the late houſe of Auſtin and Anderſon.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of the United States, for the 4th Circuit in the Eaſtern Virginia Diſtrict, bearing date the 6th day of December, 1801, in favor of Stanſbury & Haydock, againſt John Segar,

WILL BE SOLD,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

For ready money, on Thurſday the 10th day of June,

A HALF ACRE

LOT OF LAND,

With a two ſtory Houſe thereon.

LYING in the town of Dunkirk, in the county of King and Queen, which Lot is known in the plan of ſaid town by No. 2, with the Appurtenances thereunto belonging, the property of the ſaid John Segar, to ſatisfy Stanſbury & Haydock, one thouſand and one dollars, with intereſt thereon, to be computed after the rate of 5 per centum per annum from the 27th day of October, 1796, till payment, and the coſts of ſuit, together with the expences attending the ſale.

BEN. MOSBY, Commiſſioner.

May 8th, 1802. tdſ.

P. S. The ſale will take place on the premiſes between the hours of 12 and 3 o'Clock.